

THE JOURNAL'S GRAND ARMY EDITION

The issues of the Journal Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, contain not only a COMPLETE RECORD of the official proceedings of the National Encampment, Woman's Relief Corps and other allied bodies, but are a

TREASURY OF REMINISCENCE,

Anecdote and Incident, culled from many sources and PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

They also contain JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S

Latest poem, "Armazindy," written for the Journal for use on the occasion.

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The time has come to smite the Sullivan-Buskirk-Coy "combine," hip and thigh.

The Congress that is thinking of putting a duty on sugar should not put wool on the free list.

There are lots of first-class men who will serve as councilmen at large if nominated, but they will not seek the places.

If it had been a boy, Mr. Cleveland might have had trouble in establishing a double standard; but he will have no difficulty in maintaining the parity of two girls.

The Boston Journal speaks of the Indiana monument to the soldiers of the Union as a thing which is to be instead of a present reality—as much so as Boston Common and Beacon Hill.

The policy of suspending pensions in the policy of the Cleveland administration, and Secretary Hoke Smith was selected by the author of it to carry it out. It is the policy of Gresham and Carlisle as much as of Hoke Smith.

AND now word comes from Washington that the President and the Vice President do not speak as they pass by—all because the President will not permit the Vice President to place all his Illinois henchmen in office. The President is to be congratulated.

WHEN the Pension Bureau shall have restored three-fourths of the suspended pensioners without further evidence than that upon which they were suspended, as one connected with the bureau has predicted, it will have confessed itself guilty of the charges which have been made against it.

LIKE Artemus Ward, who could lick an elephant when six miles away, the Anarchists are valiant for blood-spilling when they do not expect the police and the courts to act, but since Emma Goldman has been arrested in New York and another agitator sent to prison for making Anarchist threats, these foes of public order are very silent.

MANUFACTURERS and their employees are furnishing the ways and means committee with some unanswerable reasons why the protection of American industries should not be abolished; but they are not likely to have any influence on the committee. It is organized to convict and pledged in advance to do so, quite irrespective of the merits of the case.

THAT is rather an incredible rumor which comes from Paris, that Germany has acquired from Italy an island in the Mediterranean sea within fair steaming distance of the Dardanelles and not far from the Suez canal, which is to be used as a coaling station for the German navy and converted into a powerful marine fortress. Russia will have something to say before she will allow the approaches to the Black sea to be dominated by any power.

MR. STEVENS, who was elected to Congress from Massachusetts as a tariff reformer, appeared before the ways and means committee on Friday to oppose the reduction in the duty on the bagging in which cotton is sent to market. He held that to reduce the duty would compel the owners of the mills making it to shut down or to reduce the wages of the

labor employed. About everybody, except the theoretical free-trader, has arrived at that conclusion in respect to every description of goods in the production of which we compete with Europe.

THE MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

An interview with Mayor Sullivan, published in the Sunday Journal, shows that he has some queer ideas in regard to the city charter and his duty under it. The reporter first asked the Mayor if he intended to take any steps toward closing the gambling houses that infest the city, to which his Honor replied, "You will find out what I intend to do after it is done." His Honor erred. The public may, after he shall have acted, find out what he has done, but not what he intends to do. Just now they want to know what he intends to do. And if he does nothing, as he has been doing for four years past, what can one find out from that except that he is a do-nothing Mayor, who farms out the government of the city to his subordinates and takes no further interest in it? The reporter pressed the point by saying, "Then you refuse to say whether you will close the gambling rooms or not?" to which his Honor replied that he did not know that there are any such places in the city. "Do you mean to say," urged the reporter, "that you have not been told that gambling rooms existed here?" The Mayor answered, flatly, "I have not." He then told the reporter that if he had any information on the subject he should lay it before the prosecutor, adding, "that is the proper place for you to go, anyhow, and not come to me." When asked if he knew how long it had been since a gambler had been fined in the Police Court, the Mayor replied, "No, I do not. That is out of my department, and I pay no attention to the court docket."

In view of these surprising statements, we think a great many people in Indianapolis would like to know what Mayor Sullivan does know as to what is going on in the city, and what he regards as the duty and the "department" of the Mayor. He says he does not know that there is a gambling room in the city, and that he has never even been told so. Now, we are willing to believe that the Mayor has never been inside of a gambling house, or been an eye-witness of their operations, but that is not necessary to personal knowledge. Courts take judicial notice of many things, and we do not think it would be too great a strain upon the intelligence of the Mayor if he were to take official notice of a fact of which every member of his Board of Public Safety, every policeman, every newspaper reporter and almost every newspaper reader, every newsboy and bootblack and nearly every citizen has knowledge. The Mayor might say he does not know there is a soldiers' monument in town. Of course he has seen what looks like a monument, but it might be an optical illusion, and as he has never struck it with his fist or run his head against it he cannot be absolutely sure that it is a reality. The Mayor's ideas of what constitute knowledge and information are unique. We begin to suspect he does not know there are any saloons in town. In fact, his dense ignorance on the gambling question leads to a suspicion that he knows of but one place in town, the city treasurer's office, and that he can only find that on pay day.

The Mayor rebuked the reporter for coming to him concerning matters that belonged to the Police Court, and, when plied with a pointed question, answered: "That is out of my department, and I pay no attention to the court docket." We must take leave to differ with his Honor in his construction of the city charter. His department is the city. The charter says: "It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State to be enforced, * * * and he shall be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city." The police are his, being appointed by the Board of Public Safety, which is appointed by him. It is the duty of his police to make arrests for violations of law. It is his duty to see what disposition is made of violators of the law in the Police Court. How can he, in the language of the charter, "cause the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State to be enforced" unless he takes cognizance of the acts of every department and every member of the city government? The Mayor seems to think that under the city charter his duty is done when he has appointed his boards, and that, having thus farmed out his executive responsibility, he may shut his eyes and fold his hands except when called upon to read a piece to some convention. We beg leave to differ. His department is the city of Indianapolis, and his duty is to be Mayor.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS AGAIN.

Since Congress began scores of Southern war claims, which have, for the most part, been rejected by the war-claims commission years ago, have been presented, generally for the relief of heirs, the persons alleged to have suffered loss by the act of the government being dead. There is the old bill for the relief of Lee University, which was used by the federal government during the war, and one for \$7,000 for the occupation of a church in Helena, Ark. A Louisiana claim \$37,026 for sugar taken from his plantation, and Mr. Perlevent wants \$46,626.66 for a steamboat and supplies if he shall be found to have been loyal. Senator Gorman presents two bills to compensate the owners of rebellion. Senator White asks that a large sum shall be paid the estate of one Mr. Merritt, who was a Union man, for cotton used by the federal army in the construction of Fort Hudson. Senator Irby, of South Carolina, has presented thirty-three claims for cotton, aggregating \$959,000. These are but samples taken from the advance guard. Behind them is a procession made up largely of the heirs of those who were hostile to the Union, and whose cotton and other property was destroyed to keep it out of the

hands of blockade runners and the commissaries of the confederate army. There are thousands of these claims, aggregating hundreds of millions. They were rejected by the claims commission years ago because the claimants were rebels. Their heirs bring them now, hoping that they can sustain them because they were not old enough to be rebels when the alleged property was lost. The reports of attorneys who were sent by the last administration to investigate these claims show that a few acres of corn have gradually swollen until they become hundreds; that a few fence rails have been magnified to thousands, and a pair of mules to a score. People will watch the disposition of these claims by the Democratic Congress.

MR. DENNY'S SPEECH.

That was a good speech of Mr. Denny, the Republican candidate for Mayor, Saturday night. True, it contained nothing new, but the Republican candidate, in temperate language, clearly stated a portion of the reasons why the Sullivan regime should end with the year. If Mr. Denny had undertaken to specify the sins of omission and commission of Sullivanism he would be speaking now, and might be when the polls open Tuesday, Oct. 10. For months the charges which Mr. Denny reiterates have been made time and again, without denial or defense. No denial has been made to the charge that the Mayor has violated the charter by keeping three men on a board who vote and work for the Democratic ticket, and have done so for more than a year. Just before the presidential election Chairman Taggart sent "floaters" to Catterton, with orders to "fix" them. The Journal has seen one of these orders. Mr. Denny has put the conspiracy which caused the city bonds to be defaulted in the most favorable light that it can be for Sullivanism. When the whole story is told it will be known that the men who control Mayor Sullivan as the puppets in a Punch and Judy show are moved by the showman, are responsible for the failure by fighting the Controller. Furthermore, what Mr. Denny has to say about extravagance is a matter of record. Every statement which he has so clearly and concisely made can be sustained by columns of specifications. Equally true are the charges which he has made in regard to the nonenforcement of the laws. Indeed, it has come to a pass where professional lawbreakers are the most privileged men in Indianapolis—controlling the Mayor and having a champion in the place where there should be a judge.

But the best part of the speech of Mr. Denny is that after each of the charges of maladministration which he makes, he enters an explicit pledge to the people of Indianapolis to reform existing evils. The boards shall be made up in harmony with the spirit of the charter, the horde of inspectors and their places abolished, and the laws as they stand shall be enforced. That is the true policy; there would be nothing gained by substituting Republican inefficiency and misrule for the machine of Sullivan, Frenzel, Taggart and Coy.

THE IMPROVING BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The New York bank statement of Saturday shows that there is a 25 per cent. in excess of the required 25 per cent. This means that confidence is not only returning, but that borrowers have been able to pay the liabilities due the banks. Those people who drew their money out of the banks have, in part, recovered from their scare and are bringing back the money which they have hoarded, to the great injury of all business and industry. There has already been an advance in many lines of stocks, which indicates beyond doubt that money is much easier than it was three or four weeks ago. One of the causes of the easier money market is the increase of the circulation of the New York banks \$1,297,890, the past week, under the banking act. If the bill now held back in Congress by such Senators as Cockrell, who hate the word "national," had been passed there would have been a large increase in the volume of the currency for business purposes. Congress, which has been in session a month, has done nothing except to promise beneficial legislation. Many mills which suspended six weeks or two months since are starting up on short hours, giving thousands of people half or two-thirds the wages they were able to earn when they voted for a change.

Some of the Cleveland papers are portraying a prosperity which may lead the sanguine to start a boom. All booms are bad, since there is nothing substantial in them, inflating values to be punctured later on. But there can be no basis for general prosperity, which means the full employment of labor, until the suspense regarding tariff legislation is ended. When all fears regarding the stability of the currency are quieted, the industries of the country will still be confronted by the uncertainty and delay regarding the tariff. It has been announced that Chairman Wilson has given out that tariff revision will be confined to making the tariff equal to the difference in the cost of production between foreign and home-made goods. If this is to be the policy of the Democratic Congress, and it shall be announced officially at an early day, there will be a general and gradual revival of business. Such a revision would not change the tariff much if done intelligently and in good faith. If Chairman Wilson would introduce, during the coming week, a resolution avowing this purpose, the recovery of business and industry from the stagnation and paralysis of the past two months would begin at once.

The statement made before the ways and means committee by Robert W. Leslie, in regard to the necessity of a protective duty on imported Portland cement, contained some interesting facts. Mr. Leslie is a manufacturer and importer of cement, and showed thorough familiarity with the subject. Comparing the wages paid different classes of workmen employed in the manu-

facture of cement, he showed that quarrymen or miners receive \$1.20 to \$2 a day in this country, 52 cents in England and Germany, 60 cents in Belgium and 87 cents in France. In the United States laborers receive \$1.10 to \$1.50 a day; in England, 78 cents; in Germany, 60 cents; in Belgium, 66 cents, and in France 76 cents. Coopers receive \$1.50 to \$2 a day in the United States, \$1.13 in England, 66 cents in Germany, 86 cents in Belgium, and 93 cents in France. Millers receive \$2 to \$2.50 a day in the United States, \$1 in England, 65 cents in Germany, 88½ cents in Belgium, and 48 to 67 cents in France. From these figures it is evident that the repeal of the duties on imported cement would cause a material reduction in the wages of American workmen employed in that industry, of whom Mr. Leslie stated there are about twenty thousand. He stated that the supply of raw material for the manufacture of cement in this country is practically inexhaustible, and the opportunities for the growth and development of the industry are unrivaled, all that is necessary being to maintain the present duty on the foreign product, which enables the American manufacturer to pay American wages and still compete with his foreign competitor.

The trouble in Brazil, which seems likely to culminate very soon in bloodshed and revolution, has been brewing nearly two years. In fact, republican government has hardly been firmly established there at any time since the monarchy was overthrown. Under the Constitution, ratified in November, 1890, the President is elected for six years. Marshal Fonseca, head of the provisional government, was confirmed by the Congress as first President, with General Peixoto as Vice President. Their terms should have expired in 1894, but Fonseca proved ambitious and corrupt, and was deposed in November, 1891, and Peixoto became President. The Constitution requires that in case the presidency or vice presidency becomes vacant within two years from the beginning of the term, a new election shall be held within three months from the time the vacancy occurs. The change in these offices, above referred to, required an election to be held for President and Vice President before February 23, 1892; yet none was held, nor has been yet. The present struggle is between Fonseca and Peixoto and their adherents. The present executive and Congress are at loggerheads, and every department of the government and the army and navy are filled with corruptionists. On the whole, the outlook for constitutional republican government in Brazil is not bright. No popular election has been held, and the victor in the pending conflict, whether it be Fonseca or Peixoto, will be dictator.

The reports from Indianapolis pretty clearly indicate that the city was not equal to the task of entertaining the veterans, who claim they were subjected to a legalized sort of robbery by the hotels, and that even under these conditions the accommodations were entirely inadequate. Benjamin Harrison may have had some just reason for computation because he was living luxuriously at the seashore instead of helping to arrange for the proper reception of his former comrades in arms.

The above is from the Detroit Free Press and its purpose is to fling a slur at the name of General Harrison. The Journal, fortunately, can give the names of four Detroit visitors, all Democrats, who took occasion to praise the hospitality of the people of Indianapolis. As to the hotels, they made their prices and announced them. Their charges for rooms were upon the basis of all like gatherings. Furthermore, at no time were the free accommodations filled. It is a matter which can be sustained by investigation that never before were so many veterans entertained at private houses free of cost as in Indianapolis. Inquiry made of hundreds of men who occupied lodgings and took meals at private houses shows that in no case were they neglected or charged more than was stipulated. Only one case was reported where visitors were assigned to quarters by the executive committee that the proprietors attempted to charge more than the figure agreed upon. The organ which has zealously sustained the abandoned policy of suspending pensioners has suddenly become the champion of the veterans who visited Indianapolis.

AFTER Chicago's hogwash treatment of this city in regard to the National Encampment, which she would have broken up on the second day if she could, the Journal does not feel much like carrying grist to their mill, yet, for the credit of the State, Indiana day at the world's fair ought to be made a success. The greater the number of Hoosiers who attend on that day, Sept. 27, the more at home they will feel, and the programme of exercises is peculiarly an Indiana one. With speeches by Gen. Harrison, Senator Voorhees, Gen. Lew Wallace and "Uncle Dick" Thompson, a recitation by Riley and music by Indiana people, visiting Hoosiers will find something to interest them besides sight seeing. Besides, the Governor will be there with his staff, in full uniform, and that is a sight not seen every day.

The Queen and Mr. Gladstone are said to differ as to the course he should pursue since the action of the House of Lords on the home-rule bill. The Queen thinks he ought to appeal to the country at once, while he prefers to postpone the dissolution of Parliament indefinitely. If his defeat had occurred in the House of Commons the traditions of the British Constitution would have required his immediate resignation, but a defeat in the House of Lords is not so imperative. Nevertheless, it is a defeat, and backed up by the wish of the Queen, it may result in Mr. Gladstone's early retirement.

MONEY is slowly recovering from its fright of the past three months, and is beginning to seek investment. The encampment bonds offered by the city of Indianapolis are as desirable as anything now in the market. Some thousands of dollars of these bonds are still unsold, but with the growing ease in money matters they will doubtless soon find purchasers.

A CHICAGO paper treats editorially of "An Unjust Corp." This does not, as might

be supposed, refer to an unfair and inequitable specimen in one of the tanks of the fisheries department, but to an unjust criticism on the board of lady managers.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information.
Tommy—Paw, what is the equinox?
Mr. Pig—Equinox, my son, is derived from two words, equine and ox. It is one of the names of the horned horse.

What He Was Talking For.
"The gentleman's time has expired," said the Speaker.
"It's mighty little difference that makes," said a weary fellow-member. "That fellow talks for eternity. It makes no odds to him whether time is no more or not."

What She Said.
She left this scold, cold earth:
Her spirit took its flight
To deeper realms of life and love
And scenes of splendor bright.

When good St. Peter let her in
She viewed the heavenly scene,
The streets of gold, the Jasper walls,
The fields of living green.
She heard the great angelic choir
With voice sonorous sing—
And then she murmured, "Ain't it just
Too cute for anything?"

MORE PRAISE FOR INDIANAPOLIS.

The capital city of Indiana has done herself proud this week in entertaining the National Encampment.—Covington Friend.
Too much praise cannot be accorded the citizens of Indianapolis for their hospitality to their guests—members of the G. A. R. and friends.—Martinsville Republican.

INDIANAPOLIS showed its ability to provide for great crowds. The encampment was a great success, and the people of Indianapolis made it such.—Logansport Pharos.

MANY of the heroes who have been attending the National Encampment at Indianapolis are returning home. All speak in the highest praise of the hospitality shown them while there, and are glad they went.—Vincennes Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS covered herself with glory this week in entertainment of veterans. The decorations about the city were the finest ever seen at a similar gathering. Accommodations were ample and of good kind, and there was no extortion from any source.—New Carlisle Gazette.

The Huntington County Battalion returned from the National Encampment at Indianapolis well pleased. The gathering was one of the greatest in the history of the G. A. R., and was cared for at the capital in a manner to reflect great credit upon Indianapolis and the State at large.—Huntington Herald.

The people of Indianapolis think they have demonstrated their ability to accommodate a national convention. They certainly did well in handling the great G. A. R. gathering, and if they keep on improving the town the times will probably be in favor of holding the Democratic national convention of 1900 in the city of Indianapolis.—South Bend Times.

Some one doubted the ability of the capital city to entertain a great host, a visit to Indianapolis this week would dispel the delusion. The arrangements for the reception and care of the old soldiers were as near perfection as constant and well-managed efforts could make them. Indianapolis did not fear the results of a comparison with more pretentious cities.—Lafayette Journal.

Those persons who shook their heads and declared, in a sombre sort of way, that Indianapolis had no business trying to entertain the G. A. R. encampment, should now hide themselves in shame after the events of this week. Indianapolis, all her while, has been a city of hospitality, entertained her guests, and sent them away with pleasant recollections of their visit.—Greensburg Review.

INDIANAPOLIS did herself great credit this week by the way in which she entertained the Grand Army National Encampment. Her reception of the ex-soldiers was hearty, and her preparations for their comfort were perfect. The city was in holiday attire, the decorations being superb. The ex-soldier's every wish was anticipated. The city's broad streets of asphalt pavement, of which there are many miles; her magnificent residences, store rooms and public buildings, never served her a better purpose, or showed to greater advantage, than at this time. The citizens, from Governor to constable, did their part nobly. Nobody could have done better or more.—LaPorte Herald.

THE JOURNAL'S G. A. R. EDITION.

The Indianapolis Journal fairly outdid itself in its encampment editions this week, and easily proved its title to being the best paper in the State. The various editions should be filed as souvenirs of one of the most important events in the history of our capital.—Union City Times.

The Indianapolis Journal has covered itself all over with glory this week in making the encampment a special feature in its columns. It has been an undertaking which the management may well feel proud of its success. Every old soldier as well as others should preserve a copy of each day's issue.—Orleans Examiner.

The Indianapolis Journal has shown commendable enterprise in its issues of this week, containing full and interesting reports of the National G. A. R. Encampment, portraits of the leading veterans in attendance, besides a vast amount of valuable information connected with war history. The Journal is a great paper.—South Bend Tribune.

The Indianapolis Journal's G. A. R. edition for the week was well edited, and was a credit to the managers of the paper as well as to the State. We believe it to be a good thing for every person to obtain the eight editions of the Journal, as they contain much valuable information, and it is something that each and every G. A. R. man who is of Hoosier birth should get and keep.—Parker News.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EX-SENATOR THOMAS W. PALMER, of Michigan, has presented to the city of Detroit for park purposes a farm of one hundred acres on which his grandfather held an entry in 1820.

The story is told that a woman once asked St. Francis de Sales whether she might ask him to improve her complexion. His reply was: "Some holy men object to its use, while others see nothing wrong in it. I would adopt a middle course and grant you a dispensation to paint one side of your face only."

In the hope of being able to dispense with waiters a woman has invented a table which will wait on itself. The table is round, with a space ten inches wide for the plates, cups, etc. Inside this circle there is a revolving disk, raised about two inches, upon which the food is placed. By turning it in any direction you may have the bread, butter, olives or cream without asking or waiting for them.

QUEEN VICTORIA proposes to erect a cairn, as a memorial of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of York, on the coyles of Muick, near Ballater, where there is already one cairn, raised by her in remembrance of the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales. On one of these piles is still to be seen the Laird's Bed, a sloping rock, where Gordon, of Abergladie, took refuge when he fled from Birkhall after the rebellion of 1715.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was created in Westminster Abbey recently when a friend took his seat and retained his hat on his head. The officials asked him to remove it, but he refused. After a while the verger, a cleric, a police constable and others came to him repeating the request. On his refusing they asked him why he was unwilling to remove his hat. He replied, "Because it is not right." Then they said

he should leave. This he refused to do. At last they forcibly ejected him from the building.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says that the largest elm he ever saw was in Oxford, England, and measured twenty-five feet in circumference. There was an elm of about the same size in Springfield, Mass., some years ago. The Doctor estimates the life of the American elm at between two hundred and three hundred years. If any survive to be three hundred years, he thinks, it is a wreck, liable to go to pieces in the first heavy storm.

THE Bon Marche in Paris is said to possess the biggest kitchen in the world. This kitchen provides food for the employees of the house—four thousand in number. The smallest kettle holds 75 quarts, the largest 375 quarts. There are fifty frying pans, each of which is capable of cooking 800 omelets at a time, or of frying 230 pounds of potatoes. When there are omelets for breakfast 7,300 eggs are needed. Sixty cooks and one hundred kitchen boys are employed.

MRS. CHRISTINE NILSSON, now known as the Countess of Miranda, lives, for the greater part of the year, in a fine house—almost a palace—at Madrid. In its interior decorations she has displayed a certain amount of eccentricity, for her bedroom is filled with sheets of music from the scores of the various operas that she has interpreted, while the walls of the dining-room are covered with a collection of hotel bills, the result of the singer's many professional travels in both hemispheres.

THE VOICE OF DREAMS.
As dreams often caprice and not our will,
So with the Muse, that wayward voice of dream,
To-day the pipes of Pan, Plerian streams,
To-morrow withered reeds by waters warped and still.

—Edith M. Thomas, in September Century.

HIS OFFSPRING.
"My plucky counterpart," the poet wrote
Of his dear child, the darling of his heart:
Then loomed to clutch the stunted printer's throat
That act it was—"My plucky counterpart!"
—Anthony Choksy, in Harper's Weekly.

HARRISON COUNTY WHITE CAPS.

Denial of the Charge that Judge Ramsey Was Identified with Them.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In your weekly issue of Aug. 31 notice an article headed "History of White-capsism," dated Corydon, Ind., Aug. 25, which, if you will spare me the space, I would like to reply to. The writer, after describing the initiation, says it was once a strong order, and that fourteen years ago the judge of the court was chairman of the county organization, or so he had been informed by some of the White Caps. My father, Samuel Ramsey, was the judge of the Third judicial district at that time, and I know that he was not their county chairman, nor was he a member of their order, and if any citizen of Corydon or of Harrison county, be they White Caps or not, informed your correspondent that my father was a White Cap, he stated an untruth. Since the recent Conrad white-capping, Harrison county has been flooded by just such false stories. The acts of the "armies" are open to inspection at all times, and I believe that they are as law abiding as any in the county or State, and certainly not members of armies of disorder and degrading organizations as the White Cap order. The action of my father while judge in the Henry Long making is evidence enough that he was a White Cap. I know that the White Caps were numerous fourteen years ago, so numerous, in fact, that they tried to control elections, and some near defeating Mr. Fisher in 1878, after he had the nomination of a party whose majority in the two counties (Harrison and Crawford) was elected him by not less than eight hundred, whereas it was between sixty and seventy. I say that the order brought this about, because I know that he was approached by members of the order before the election and offered 1,000 votes at the election if he would agree to be lenient with any White Cap who might be arrested, a proposition which he refused; and a careful examination of the vote at that election of the townships in which the White Caps have since prospered will show how they resented the refusal. But as to my father being a White Cap I have never, before reading the article of your Corydon correspondent, heard any such charge, while I know that the people of Harrison county know he was not. I feel that it ought to be answered, L. R. Ramsey.

Reco, Ind., Sept. 4.

ONE SNAKE CHARMER LESS.

"Rattlesnake" Ralston Bitten by a Florida Rattler and Is Now Dying.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Walter Ralston, known as "Rattlesnake" Ralston, a snake charmer, is in the county hospital dying from the effects of a bite by a rattlesnake. Ralston has been giving exhibitions in a dime museum and had been trying to sell a lot of rattlers which had just been brought from Florida, and which it had been warded by the man who brought them into the cellar to get the snakes when one of them slipped out of the box and caught him on the hand. He flooded himself with whiskey, but his arm in a few minutes was frightfully swollen and the physicians at the hospital said he could not survive. Shortly after Ralston was bitten the report got out that all the snakes had escaped from the box and there was a frantic rush for the doors. A live rattler was found in the people were bruised in the struggle for the open air. None were seriously injured however.

FRENCH LABOR VISITORS.

A Delegation Arrives to Go Over the Country and See How We Do Things.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A delegation of fifty-two French workmen, representing different trades, arrived here to-day on the steamer La Gasconne. They were met at the dock by about four hundred French workmen of this city, who took them in charge and conducted them to the Broadway Central Hotel. They will leave on Tuesday for Philadelphia, and from there go on to Pittsburgh. They will then visit St. Louis, and will spend a day at the world's fair. Niagara Falls, Boston and Providence will be visited, and then the party will return to this city at the end of a month and sail for France. During their visit to this country they will visit